Volume III.

GRIFFIN, GA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

THE DAILY REBEL.

SUBLISHED EVERY DAY (SURPAYS EXCEPTED) BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription.

Rates of Advertising. Two Dollars per Square of ten fines or loss THERE-CASH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1864. Pocker Book Found, -- Found, on yesterday, merning, a large leather pocket-book, containing a soldier's furiough, an officer's pay account and a small sam of money. The owner can obtain the book and contents on application to this office.

Proper Life Proper There has been no change in the condition of affairs in our front. The report mentioned in our last, that the enemy had disappeared is confirmed. They seem to have moved off with much precipitation, leaving all their entrenching tools and much other debris on the ground. Whether they have fallen back to Atlanta or are making another movement on our flank has not yet been developed. It is understood that we now occupy Jonesboro.

The Fall of Gen. John H. Morgan.

The nation is called upon to mourn-the loss of one of her bravest and most distinguished soldiers. Gus. John H. Morgan has fallen. A sizh of regret will rise up from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, when the painful news is told. Rising from the rank of Captain at an early period of the war, he soon attained the highest rank known to his arm of the service, by the mere force of his native talent and character, and his bold and brilliant achievements. The spirit of during which characterized his enterprises and his wonderful success, excited the admira ion and enthusiasm of the young men of Keutucky and Tennessee, and brought thousands to the Confederate ranks, who would probably never have joined their fortunes with our cause, but for the attractions which John H. Morgan had gathered about his name. The boldness and audacity with which he had on so many occasions invaded the territory of the enemy, and the uniform succom which had attended his raids, with the exception.

those personal qualities which go to make a man a lender of his fellows. Firmness and great decision of character, unyielding purpose, a gourage which no danger could shake, and at the same time; a gentle manliness which won the respect, attachment and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact, were his peculiar and striking

of the unfortunate expedition north of the Ohio,

The nation will deplore his fall and cherish his memory, and Kentucky will weep over this untimely extinguishment of one of her brightest

ORIGNANCE OFFICERS,-By general orders No. 70 the ordnance corps will hereafter consist of five Lieut. Colonels, ten Majors, eighty-five Captains, sixty First Lieutenants, and forty Second Lieutenants, together with such officers of the regular Confederate army, and field officers of the provisional artillery as may be placed on ordnance duty by the Secretary of War. All other officers on ordnance duty are only incidentally ordnance officers, and are liable to be replaced by the class of officers obove enumerated.

All officers on ordnauce duty are also ordered to report by letter to the chief of ordnance without delay, stating 1st. Their rank: 2d. Date of commissions; 2d. Arm of service; 4th. The State to which they belong; 5th. Date of assignment to ordnance duty; 6th. The authority by which as signed, furnishing date, and, if possible, copy of order of assignment. Officers of the regular army. will report both their regular and provisional commissions, or commissions conferring temporary

We received yesterday the following note from an esteemed friend, an officer in Gen. Williams' Brigade of Cavalry :

HEADQUARTERS WILLIAMS BRIGADE. Near Athens, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1864. This Brigade struck the Dalton and Chattanooga Rallroad below and above Graysville, tearing up . the track for two miles. On the Dalton and Cleveland road we destroyed a water tank and two miles of road. The command is in fine health and spirits. You will hear from here again. Old " Cerro Gordo" is well.

Measures have been taken to establish near Lynchburg a mill for re-rolling old railroad iran. This will supply a great want, and we may hope in a few months to see the speed and safety of our roads greatly improved.

From a late number of Brownlow's paper we leave that the late Federal Grand Jury sitting at Knewville found six hundred and sixty bills of indictment for treason against rebels.

The young ladies of Burnsville, Ala., baye. raised and handed to Gov Wares ale lefit of tea sick and wounded of Houd's

28 The yankees claim to have 90,000 of par men prisoners, allowing as 50,600 of piteign

Fight at Gainesville, Florida. The Cotton States gives the following assount of the fight near Jainesville on the 16th ult., and a very hundsome little affair it scome to have been The enemy had 342 eavalry, composed of the 75th Ohio; and 4th Massachuse ts, commanded by Celenel Harris and Lt. Col. Morgan, and one piece

We had 100 men engaged, composed of represen-tatives of the 3d Florida ravalry, 5th Florida bat-tallion and State forces and one piece of artillery. Capt. Dickison pressed on the fight not allowing robbers to entrench. The fight lasted two hours

the result is as follows:
We enplured I Lieutenant Colonel, 6 Captains, ants, 202 privates, killed 23, wounded a many but numbers not known, and captured of artillery-all they had. We recaptured relarned to their owners 180 negroes with what and articles hey had brought with them, bedies sourring several hundred back. We captured life houses and killed many more, and a large passifity of small arms and equipments, with one mand of colors fell into our hand. The property

Among the killed on the side of the rebbers was the sealed leaster, Capt. I. N. Rutland; who was a many har of erz State Convention. He refused to and our men gave him an indefinite fur-

line was two killed and two wounded. distilled from the burries of the com-gain. It contained esympty per cent. of a distinct per cent never than is cold as any liquors, and the taste is fully est apple brandy. The processes emerty similar to that of apple or

Progress of the Wester Positing in the

Grant's spenjels sales in this campaign, and the frightful single our state in this campaign, and all his efforts, have pentitled a great revulnion in the public mind of the Hersh, and the masses are at last becoming the creatily around to a last ten to lot their condition. The grant popular demonstrations that have almost abbase place in several localities, show that the popular demonstrations that have almost abbase place in several localities, show that the popular of the Rocch are growing fived of the proposed statement that it shall be stopped. Journals (ink water at one time cornect autocases for a viscous processors of the war.

be stopped. Journs to the ware at one time cornect advocates for a visit of proposition of the war, are now still more or attackly in favor of a vigorous prosecution. If per le. Zing no limited agent with based broads and with writing bumblemens; they say what they mean. The following extracts from the penter press; it was a significant perfect that give, a general amount to the penter press; allow what a great change has allowed the rest of a still going on in the public mind.

From the content of the public mind.

it to long withhout to noted wheth will the secure peace f let us know what is the "ultimatum" on We have no sympathy with the shuddering dread that our Government may, by listening to propositions from the rebels, virtually ac-knowledge their independence. Etiquette is the disease of little misds, great souls are never troubled by it. PUR O

From the New Morl: Evening Post. The opposition have get their hearts on restoring peace to the country. The object is laudable; at d they judge rigidly that the party which can accomplish it will win the approval and suffrage of the nation.

From the Rochests; N. T. Republican.]
We go, and the great mass of our countrymen of all parties will go, for peace, if peace can be had on the basis of a restored Union of all the States as States and a restored Constitution—even the such of the States as have not been freed re-

The growing cry for peace must be heard. The desire for peace has always existed among the masses of the people. They have advocated and supported war for har years in order to put down the rebellion and ascure peace. Peace, reunion and happiness have to them formed the great end in view. in wiew.

Mr. Lincoln's stipendary presses can no longer shout "Copperhead" and "Traiter" at those who nater wholesome truths with regard to this war and the growing cry for peace.

From the Washington Constitutional Union.

The cry for peace is rung into our ears from every section of this country—from all divisions and parties. Even the fanatics have cooled down in a measure, from their fury for blood, and have had taught the enemy to dread his approach, and lost their vampyre instructs, and horrified at the made the world resounced with his well carned fame. sights of hospital suffering, and of the maimed and crippled crawling about our streets, they even wish the termination of the strike which, unproductive of health to either party, even to the median termina, then negro, is crushing the vital and social existence of both. Physical calamity constantly displayed before their vision, and high prices crushing out the means of comfortable subspicence, has at length softened the heart of the hardened abolitionist into a lurking yearning for the constant of arms. the cessation of arms.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Empire.]

We can have no peace so long as the men in power are allowed to prescribe its terms. Let the people, in their sovereign might, command that this cruef war be ended, and all differences between the States be submitted to the arbitrament of a convention.

From the Troy Daily Fress. To-day the people of the "loval" and second States would be able to agree upon conditions of peace and step the war. And it is the duty of the hour to hasten an opportunity for this, by showing aside extreme men and placing in power those who believe that, in a government like ours, concession, conciliation and compromise are better remedies for differences than eternal strife

From the Chicago Times. The necessity for peace upon honorable terms is too importains to permit its marrifice to a blind, selfish or corrupt partnership. The alternatives now presented to the nation are peace with honor and war with dishonor; peace with the preservation of life, and war with its extended and mursion of life, and war with its extended and individual derous conflicts; perce with national and individ-ual solvency and was with national and individual

pal solvency and was with national and individual backruptey.

From the New York Sunday Mercary.]

A silent revolution is taking place in men's opinions. The war is not prosecuted with its ancient enthusia in either by the Government or the people. The forms is demonted and inefficient, the latter are weary of their cares and burdefis. With the Administration an early peace seems to be neither desired bor expected; but with the masses who pay for the fiddling, and whose cars are fiscerated with its discord, a half formed, earnest and agonizing prayer is going up for calmer est and agonizing prayer is going up for calmer times, less sacrifice and the end of bloodshed.

Peace is the end of all contests Rational counsels ultimately prevail. It is better to lose something by timely discretion, rather than forfeit honor and property in the end. The people of the United States—the good, loyal, faithful citizens—are now deliterating as to whether they must drain their resources to "the last dollar end the last free of blood," or subse to ask their antagonists what is demanded. "We want a restored Union, if it can be had in name, perhaps we may attain it in materiance under new names."

Divided we full is a good motto, but false in fact. If we were existing in ninety parts, we

Divided we fall is a good motto, but false in fact. If we were existing in ninety paris, we would still be free, vital and powerful. Our proper motto should be, "Immortal in every part—dead-only when annihilated." But we are pushing straight forward to annihilation.

Besides, does land make a great people? It is better to give up a million of subjects rather than one plank in the Bill of Rights. America was founded, not to be large, but be free. When we had four millions of people our example was omnisotent. We gave Europe the torch which lit it to conflagration. To day, with ten times the force we have not one half the mortil influence.

Away, then, with all school-bay fears. We are not prepared, and declars its mean to spend the last define of less the last man, hetting to a second of the last man, hetting to a second of the last man, he thing a straight in some position, or re-cleet his manter by depithency butter men as truitors.

would see us deniced if man and begins to be a trained to the speed man who shall show us a light out of this darkness. The moments are precious. For overs instant that we sail on some follow-countryman's life days through the loaking versel; the speed is falling two the ocean. Shall we help scaward, or turn back to gurt and refit? From the Franklist, Helly Lock, Chaptie.]

From the Franklis, "Hell" Took, Chartie.]

In view of this discussinging condition and gloomy prospect, after there. Shan three years of blendy siries, we has not need not prove this fraitless contest, and language | look for come signs of its termination, even, if need by upon terms of separtion and schnewing most of frontbern independence. If this is not me that why do we see such backwardness in responsible to the President's call for more men? If how provides to the President's call which was so forward and seed sacrificing three terms ago, has run down and degenerated into using taxes to raise bounties to "Aght, for the flag and preserve the Union?" Who volunteers used. Not a man, but all are intent upon keeping out the campy, it masters little by what

volunteers made. Not it man, but all are intent upon keeping out of the army, it masters little by what means. In the face of these fights who will deny that the war has become finite little people generally, as well as to "Copperheads." And who doubts that the press mation let years, upon the best turns we could obtain, whill be hilled with shouts of Joy unit man metion by thousands upon thousands of Repulleans through the land? Why, a republican paper for limiting which has been autong the ferrest for war has get so far cured of the idea of sublingation as to argue that some understanding should be had with the Southern papers and if they will had submit to the did Union it is needed to fight any lenger, but to hold on to what we have get, and wait for time distor-mine, the litture

on to what we have got, and wait for time upper-ming the flower want discould.]

From the flower want discould be nontricked at! Chicago and signature in the nontricked at! Chicago and signature in the party and willing to unstanty and writing to make what the party had power of the make who will got be nawling even to inner an armiable suggestion a National Convention of all the litatus.

From the New York News.

The peace Democracy will endouse anomination that faithfully represents the sentiments berein stated. They are willing to trust to the good sense and patriotism of the prople for the realization of a definite peace as the sequel of an armistice and National Convention. From the N. N. Metropolitan Becord.

From the N. N. Metropolitan Becord.

Whatever hopes the North might, in the mask enthusiasm that three years age award over the country like a plague, have effectioned of restoring the Union, have melted away like the mister of morning, and despite the shallow treeks and schemes of the war organs to keep up the supply of "food for pawder," recruiting is aditarally admitted to be a failure. The bounty business his become quite dell, and will seen have to be abandoned for want of the necessary material, while it is said that the harvest of recruits, while was expected from traigration, is has from realizing the sanguine anticipations of the men realizing the sanguine anticipations of the men dealers in the slave markets of the North.

The working classes are evidently transmined no longer to submit to the crushing exaction of a despotism as tyranic as that of Rossis, a despotism that boldly avows its intention of cirrying out its own will without regard to the wants or desires of the very people from which it forties its power. The marmure of discountent that are heart throughout the whole North, are but the presence-ors of the storm that is rebelly millering and that this fiendish work shall end. The paint demand that this fiendish work shall end. The call of the Autocrat has been received with a sullen resolution to submit no further to his monstrous demands.

From the North-The Great Conspiracy The Government detectives have made discoveries which greatly agitate the adherents of the Ad-ministration concerning the numbers susdintentions of the secret society of O. A. K. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, received a letter, in which he was inform-."The Copperhends of Indiana have ordered and

paid for three thousand revolvers, with forty-two boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed among the antagenists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Precidential election."

August 5th the steamer Granite State landed in New York forty-two boxes of revolvers and ammu-nition; August 6th, the steamer City of Hartford landed twenty-two boxes of ammunition; destined for Indianapolis, via Merchant's Dapaten, and marked _____; the balance is stored at No. _____ street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping. The letter was given to the police, who made a descent on the printing and book binding establishment of H. H. Dogde & Co., where they found thirty-two boxes such as was described in the letter. After the boxes were opened the contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers, and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place where the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the Or-der at this plane, and several hundred copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published in the Journal. Also, a large amount of correspondence

Immediately on this correspondence, W M Harrison, Secretary of the Order of which R. H. Dodd s "Grand Commander," was arrested, and is still n custody. Messrs. John J. Pasons and Charles P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were arrested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the Order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

The correspondence detected is mostly addressed to Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana. Copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K. were found in his office at Terre Haute, but he made a denial to Gen. Carrington of their being his, stating that the of fice in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by him, or been occupied by him, or been in any way under his control since last November. . Gen. Carrington replies to the denial of Mr Voorhees, in which he makes the following state-

ments, which furnish additional light as to the character and scope of the alleged conspiracy:
The papers referred to are 112 copies of the
Ritual of the U. A. K., a treasonable order, aim ing to everthrow the Government of the United States, of which you are a member. The gentleman who found "these papers" told The following are some of the circumsten hat led me to suppose they were correct in the

Supposition.

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined re-nomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for reat, as late as April, 1864.
The Ritual had been insued in the sutumn 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where these papers were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech, were in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, endorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaidi rifles, just imported, for which he could vouch, was in the office where these papers were found. office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of C. I. Vallandigham, from Windsor, Canada West, assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and axing a point on the "Lima road" at "which to

meet you," was in the office where these papers were found. The correspondence of Joseph Ristins, auditor of the State, declaring that he would like to "see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the

Democracy, and our only hope was the successful esistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of B. C. Hibben, who assures you that the Democracy are fast stiffening up, when this war is to be openly declared as toing waged for the purpose "freeing the negro," which will arouse another "section of the country to arms," and declaring that "Limedia beyonets are shouldered for cold blooded murder," was found in the same office where these papers were

you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where this Ritani was found.

The correspondence of J L Bangham, who asks you "if you think the South has readured enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have courses of information which he has not," was in the office, where "these papers"

The correspondence of John G. Davis, is The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal. "it wonder-nly exercised thout secret and were novements, and transle in their boyes in view of the terrible re-action which is sine to would them," was in the of-less where "these papers" was found.

The correspondence of W. S. Wallier, who theeps the correspondence of W. S. waiter, who except out of the way because they are trying to arrest his for officiating in corret cocluties," enclosing the outh of the K. C. G's, prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where "these papers" were

found.

The petition of C. L. Vellandigham, D. W. Yoor-bees and Benjamin Wood, in Savor of Swa Republics and a United South, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "Democracy were not alraid to let their purposes out to daylight;" but that "now it is designed best to work in secret, and asking your content," were in the office where "these papers were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Chirk of the Houss of Representatives, giving official notice that "your cretentials as member of the Thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filled in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was he proper office," and for you "to come on," wind the office where "these papers" were fon ad.

A Petrified Has Tree. The Grass Vailey National of California days:

"There was found a few days time, in the diprings of John Chew & Co., on Buckeys Hall, in this country, between Greenhorn creek and Chille Bluff Mountain, a bes tree and a large hop-hite, honey and bees all petrified. The restaining purflam of the tree in which she have was found in h in diameter, and about 40 feet long. Chew & Can found the petrified bee hive 74 feet beneath the surface while tiping their claims. The hop-him is no qualities of petrified bee-hive 75 feet bemaath the surface while piping their claims. The bee-hive is no sundye of fancy, but of pure domenstration. Sefere us is a sample of the comb full of hours, all petrified. The normal thickness of the comb, his duplicate of cells with their invariable hornornal shape are all before us as distinctly as if a fresh page of homeycomb, all dripping and just due from the home had been brought and placed because our eyes on a sheet of paper.

mention another reputitor in British treeps in an attack, upon the natives, One limited trees tilled and westered, metalling are be

Appropries to demine by.

According to the North in letter writers, the afthirs in Kentucky must be in a terrible condition. Society is broken up, murder and robbery are crimes of delly occurrence in all sections. The country is overrun with geervilla bands of both the contending parties. Bein and desolation stalk boldir over the once prosperous and happy com-

Here is what a correspondent of the New York World, wrising from Loverille, Ky., under date of August 9, says on the valued:

"The news received from the interior represents the state of above the Mexicol."

"The strength between the various classes of Kentweltists, who are either learn the North or the South, or whose interest has been violently injured by takin eway of the agrees, has reached such a degree of ferosity as to cause a complete dissolution of the much bends which has united men one to the other, and caused speciety to sink down into the battonians them there which can secure a living to their families as a invente fact he wrong they have suffered. The living they cannot get, for the resulting of approaches dispressed their only means to get it. Its to the rusenge they find it is erganizing Confederate Guerrilla bands, and over-rusting the country from one and to the other, exercising their depredations upon the property of every Union man, including that of every individual who hitberto preferred to remain neutral rather worth or South.

every Union man, including that of every individ-ual who hitberto preferred to remain neutral ra-ther than to pronounce for either North or South.

The State of Kentneky is, then, the prey of two sets of men, who are fast driving everything into a chaotic state—the Federal recruiters, who are car-rying away every negro, and the Confederate ser-goant, who is emisting every white man. But it happens sometimes that both white and black es-cape from the hands of their officers, and organize themselves into small bands of guerrillas, working for their own account, and planeering everything they can lay their hands on.

they can lay their hands on.

As an instance of the state of affairs, I will mention two or three formers of my acquaintance, whose sons had gene into the Confederate army. These men were old, and could subsist only, them and their wives, out of the labor of a few negroes who were engaged in the cultivation of the soil. hot. But the military commander having taken these negroes for the Federal service, the two farmers were left helpless, in the midst of a community agitated by the passions of civil war, and in no way inclined to come to their assistance. The consequence of so odious an oppression is easy to conceive. The two farmers, who had inthertoo been loyal, soon opened their ears to the propositions of the rebels with whom they came into communica-tion. Their two sons, who had left them against their will, soon came back, and won their old parents to the Confederate cause. The two old men left their farms, went around among their neighbors, and successed so well as to raise several hundred men for the Confederate cause. They at the same time, communicated the intelligence they had to Morgan and his friends, who availed himself of

The case of these two men is common to nearly all Kentuckian farmers who are at the present moment, I am assured, more rebel than the rebels themselves. This state of affairs has created a great deal of unearings amongst all classes of so-ciety: also, not a day clapses in which the Federal authorities do not put some body in prison for cause of disloyalty.

Thousands of persons are now leaving the city and State. Some go West, some South, some to New York. A poor woman, whose only support was two negroes, being deprived of her means of subsistence, goes to-day to New York city to join her husband, who two years age, was pet in prison, rained, and turned out of the country for no other cause than his opposition to the country for no other cause than his opposition to the Administration. Several wealthy families, frightened by the present state of ansrehy, are deserving the country, and seeking a refuge upon a more genial soil. Five hundred names were registered for New York during the last two weeks. If things go on that way, Kentucky will soon be a wilderness, and become to the United States what Ireland is as England rain for the time being and a threat for the tu-

From the Washington correspondence of the New York Curious Republican Movements on Foot-The Election to go by Default.

The deliberations of the cading Republican managers in this city, New York, Boston and elsowhere, been led to a most singular determination their part. It is stated upon very good authority that they have determined to allow the election to go by default, and leave the Democratic party to elect their President in the House of Representatives. It is Secretary Chase who is said to be the author of this very curious poli ical movement. The reasons for the adoption of this policy are as follows: First, the Republican leaders are satisfied that the war is near its conclusion; that a dismion peace is inevitable; and they wish the Democratic party to mile the ignominy in history of being the political organization which consented to a separa-tion of the North and South. Second, they argue that no more mency is to be made out of the war that the finances of the country are now in such that the finances of the country are now in such a state that contractors will hereafter lose, but caunot make money; in short, that the public orange has been equeened dry, and that the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives would put the latter party in a position whereby they could not conduct the war nor make any money for their friends, and would be compelled to substit to a dishemorable plan. Third, they further again that should Mr. Lincoln be elected, pusce would likewhee to incortable, owing to his wretched management of the war; but that a peace under Republican assisted weald forever ruin the political fortunes of every public man connected with Republican austices would be man connected with cal fortunes of every public man connected with that as the Republicans has party. teal fortunes of every public man connected with that party. Fourth, that as the Republicans would have a majority in the Senate during the settle term of a Democratic President, they would prevent any peaks that would not bring with if the abelities of Mayery in the Southern States. Now that they consider the war hepeless, the Republicans are willing amongs that there should be peace, but it must be pusce with disunien, so that they would not have the political power of the South to contend against in a re-united Union.

There considerations have had so much weight with the leading Republicans that they are quite willing to see left. Lincoln defeated in every State of the Union; indeed their purpose to do so is started utilized featerwhien, and the course of the leading argums of the party shows that they regard the election of the Chicage nominee as a foregone conclusion.

Yankee Peace Humars-Lincoln's Pros

Washington dispatches of August 20th, speak thus of the game runsors circulating if that city, and of Lincoln's youngests of re-election.

If has been assures used upon undoubted authority that all ides of sending peace commissioners, or attempting large that any such action would be taken up as indication of weakness on the part of the freezement, and would britten at remarkers in their resistant, and would be rejected by them. As a political movement it is thought that it would atrengthen the opposition, who would point to its rejection as an evidence that no actions of the distribution at an evidence that no actions at a distribution of the could be had under-Mr. Lincoln's administration. At the same time there is no doubt but that city accredited commissioners from the pool authorities, or any propositions for an armistice from them, looking to a settlement of existing differences to a or any propositions for an armistice from them, looking to a sufficient of existing differences the a convention of the State, would be received and duly considered. The presence of Hon. H. J. Raymond and other leading Republicans here, goveries to a silig report that they had been ammerced here in connection with peace negotiations. The facts is that they were here morely in attendance upon a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Republican organization, of which Mr. Raymond is charmen.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Contesting had a long review to-day, but no business of a public chartes for wat transacted. They will adjust to-morrow, and their next meeting will be lated in the city of New York. So far from their bring any probability whatever of President Liescopy withdrawing from the canvans, as some have suggested, the posts was composing the constitute as great the contrast, as some have suggested, the posts was considered of his so-alocation.

said a laify to an Iziehmen. He very poolly an-oraced, "The wide world, my darlint."

PELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRIME ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Aht of Congress in the year 168 by J. S. Tunasista, in the Clerk's Office of the Dirick Court of the Confederate States for the Norther District of Goorg a.

Death of Gon. Blongen. BRISTOL, Sept. 5th .- Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

From Richmond and the Worth. RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—Official information has been received here that Hood's army is not discouraged by the untoward events of the last

The Washington Chronicle, of the 3d, bas patches from Musicville, which indicate inc business there from the prozently of General

Wheeler,
A correspondent of the Obreniele says the Confederate Steamer Tallshasen has been pursued into the port of Wilmington. Gen. Morgan Killed and Staff Captured RICHMOND, Sept. 5th .- A special to the Whire duted Bristol says: Our cavalry under Morgan, was surprised at Greeneville Morgan was killed and

his staff captured, except Bansett Perensauce, Sept. 5th .- Last night about 11 o'clock, the enemy opened the most furious cannonading on the city to which it has been exposed since their presence. It lasted about two bours glands. .

the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been reduced to 300,000 man. Stanton concludes his dispatch by saying that 100,000 more troops, promptly furnished, is all Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give the finishing blow to the rebel army yet in the field. The President's call is adequate to garrison

forts, cities, field lines of communication and supplies, and free the country of guerrillas, and give the opportunity to come into Kentucky, and make security to trade, project commerce and trade, and establish peace, order and tranquillity in

Sherman telegraphs Stanton on the 2d, that the 20th corps holds Atlanta. In a fight at East Point Sherman was successful

results unknown. The Chronicle cays editorially that it is a deadly blow to the rebellion which can neither be pallisted

The yankee press dispatches say Early's headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between

Winchester and Martinsburg. Wheeler burned several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The first raid captured Franklin, Tenn., and on the same night the Confederates were on a raid to Duck River, but have-all

Farragut's Report.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6 .- The Washington Chronicle of the 3d says Farragut's official report of the surrender of Fert Morgan draws contrast be-tween Anderson and rage was the former, finding the position perfectly untenable, and oncumbered with a surplus number of conscripts surrendered. The Fort could not be defended and he scrupulously kept every thing intact; whilst Page, with childish spitefulness destroyed guns which never defended the Fort, and threw away and broke weapons he had not the manliness to use against his memy in fight.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama, in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tuesday, August 2, 1864.—On Sunday evening last, the Hon, R. W. B. Cobb, of Alabama, arrived in this city by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. An officer who accompanied the gentleman made a requisition on Capt. Crans. A. Q. M., for an ambufance for Mr. Howell Cobb. and the report soon syrend abroad that we had pos-session of Major General Cobb, of the rebel army. The gentleman and his attending officer rode to the City Hotel, when the former registered himself "R. W. B, Cobb, Alabama Kansus," the latter be "destination." A man may have at the present time good and sufficient reasons for leaving Ala-bama, but why a member of the rebel Congress should prefer Kansas to the locality from which should prefer Kansas to the locality from which this one bailed, even though badly stirred up by Rosseau's raid, wis a mystery to all who knew anything of the feeling existing in Kansas against members of the rebel Congress.

Mr. Cobb's appearance, too, was singularly remarkable, and attracted general attention. He is a tail spare man, with long hair, on this occasion combed back over his head, without any respect for the style of parting in vogue among the followers of Fremont, Lincoln or anybody else, except Madam Pompasoar. He wore a summer suit of

for the style of parting in vogue among the followers of Frement, hincoln of anybody else, except Madam Pompadosr. He were a summer suit of Linen-probably from its appearance the suit of 1861. It dated amterior to the blockade at any rate. He carried a buge linen haversack, such as are in vogue among the rabels, and had it well filled—a custom not so general among the rebels. His appearance was that of a Southerner in summer, in need of repairs.

He resterday called uppl Gen. Johnston and Gen. Heckman. He is speken of here as a strong Union man, and is much respected by the Union men from North Alabama and of this fity.

It leaked out during the lay that Mr. Cobb is on some missions to Washington. Percaps, as he comes from the same region of country that Clement C. Clay, who has been figuring in the Greeley, Jewest transactions at Nisgaria, represents, he goes forward to summer Unite Abe into another peace proposition, with the peace left out. You will doubtless hear of him seen at Washington.

Mr. Cobb is a member of the rebel Congress. He was held by Resecrans last year in large bonds not to take his seat. He professed and professes still to be a Union man, and doubtless his loyalty is unquestionable. He wanted Rosserans to allow him to go to Elehmond and take his seas, saying that he thought he would have great influence there. I believe a cott, of this state, at the head of a Committee of rebet Outgressianen, reported Cobb distoral, but what cettin the rabel Congress look in the nature I cannot say.—Correspondence New York Trebest.

A writer in the Jefferson county, New York Union has made come calculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in this war, and gives the following results: There has been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in our continuous line.

If they were placed in collins sub exclud, they would count 59,000 cords.

If laid in a wall twenty five but thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one fourth miles in length.

If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across the State.

If piled upon a bit acre let, they would be nearly two hindred feet high.

And if hide upon the ground they would cover

ly two hundred feet bigh.

And if hade upon the ground they would cover every feet of soil in Jefferson county.

Seventy-five thousand tone of human blood have been spilled in Distince cell—enough to turn every spindle in Lewell, and if the terry was added to the flood it would may the machinery of the continent; and the unavailing eight would fill every

ocean sail.

The one-bell describe yet been taid. The millions of westnick and sended for life most be taken into second in describing up the grand total of evils incident to this binedy and foundant war.

And the end is not yet.

A. Pirate's Creatly.

John Taylor Wood, Master or Captain of the piratical cruiner fallabance, has been guilty of an offence exceedingly beingus in the asintly eyes of the Philosopher Greeley. Wood captured the emigrant ship Adriatic, lades with foreign cattle for Grant's slaughter-pen to the number of two bundred, placed them on a small bark, already heavily laden with coal, and sent them adrift, without food, water or a change of clothing. Their dilemma was to say the least, quite unpleasant. They were within two days' sail of New York; if they crowded sail, they were in danger of sinking; if they sailed slowly, they were in danger of starvation.

they sailed slowly, they were in danger of starvation.

This was the diabolical deed of the parate John Taylor Wood, and this is the cruelty which threw the Howling Dervish of the Tribune into convulsions. Unless a straighthacket be speedily procured, the fit is likely to prove detrimental to the Philosopher's buttons and the seams of his clothing. Mr. Beecher will doubtless find his sensibilities narrowed up by Wood's bratal procedure, hold a special lave feast on the tublect, and below his pulpit cushions with sait tears, while his sympathising congregation weep like no many watering pots.

We, in the Sauth, are not expected to share this excitement over pirate. Wood's harbarities. A chronic drynges has scaled as the feutations of our eyes, and our surves have become accordants of the intellibration o We cannot woop over Wood's enormities. On

We cannot wosp over Wood's enormities. On the contrary, we are disposed to pick a quarrel with him for his false sentimentality and his untimely like a proposed that the enemy are massing a heavy infantry and cavalry force on our extreme right, near the Weldon Road, for the purpose of breaking our lines, occupying and the South Side Raif Road, or for grand raid.

All quiet to day in front. Weather intensely hot.

Northern News—The Yankee Draft Roduiced.

Perkaseure, September 6, 1 r. m.—The Chronicle, of the 6th, says Stanton telegraphed Dix of the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta. Also, that the draft had been and the fall of Atlanta and the fall ings and sufflings of the Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding, we are unwilling to relinquish our undoubted right to break up Yankee recruiting stations on the high seas, precisely as they disperse our conscript gatherings wherever found. Our naval commanders—or pirates, if that name be more agreeable—should be instructed to attend carefully to this in the future, Shall our enemy recruit his shattered legions in all lands and in every clime under heaven, and we have no say in the matter? Surely not. matter ? Surely not.

Richmond Whig.

It is reported that George Lyle, who re-cently made his escape to Vicksburg, says the Mo-ridian Clarion, was caught and hung the other day in Warren county, by our scouts. Lyle was a conductor on the Southern railroad for some time.

At the National Theatre in Cincinnate performance was lately given for the benefit of the First Ward—proceeds to be used in clearing the ward from the dust.

DIED.

On the 26th of August, from a wound received in the battle near Atlanta, on the 22nd day of July last, Thomas K. Pulley, in the fortieth year of his

SYRUP AND LARD FOR SALE. 1 BARREL No. 1 CANE SYRUP. One barrel nice Lard

sep7-lt* 400 SEWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, pear Griffin, Ga., a brown black horse, about 6 dollars for the horse and thief, with evidence to convict, or fifty follars for information so I can get the horse at the Courier camp of Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Georgie Militia. M. T ROBRYDE.

BRING YOUR SLAVES

. Macon, Sept. 5th, 1864. NOTICE is hereby given to the alexabelders of Spalding, Piles, Henry and Bette counties, that no further delay can be tolerated in furnishing the negroes called for by Gen. Hood. The necessity for their immediate foothcoming is imperative. One negroes called for by Gen. Hood. The necessity for their immediate forthcoming is imperative. One fifth of all the mais negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, in possession of parties who have not furnished their full instant, must be amought in by the 8th instant, otherwise, computingly manus will be used to secure them. The negroes will be received and delivered by the Sheriffs or by Sergt Lentherwood, who can be found at the office of Onet. Smith, Post Quartermaster at Griffin.

JOHN 43. Challie, Capt. & A. Q. M. sept-8t (Chief for Impressment at Macon.

P. M. BROWN.

WANTED CAVALRY SADDLE.

BOTICE. CAPT. C. M. BUTTS and T. R. HILL give no-tice to their friends that they will be in Cam-den, Texas, on the Sabine river, in three months from this date. Their friends will please address them at that point. All persons wahing to join Capt, Butts company will apply at Camden, Texas.

sep6-1te "DAILY BEBEL" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

HAVING purchased the Bigw and Bigmissive Principles Kotablishments' formally council by Mosey. High & STATES, WE AND HOT PROPERTE TO CONCENTS AND REMIS OF PERSONS.

Gutallas Glas

to a style not terlie aniquesed by any other similar counting in the Counting of the largest, and the material is equitably the state of the stat Novem (Ild Wast Pashinasia

Riving secured of very large stock of EXCELLENT STATIONERS, we may helder than ever prepared to do all kinds of ARMY PRINTING.

at short notice, and ht rates more pressonable than ever. ALL BEANES THE BY Quartermasters, Commissaries,

Ordnance Officers, Enrgeone, and others, kept our listed, for sale, or printed to under

Expeditulties Manager. CARDS, we are pospered to resource disting, Printing,

in a ctyle and to be summed. . .

A longo lot of PARISONABLE PARCY CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS outlies so to print Wedding and Sall Spree, and Seriestical, in a style not it be approached by any other office in t

green Wm compensally collect, the following of our friends to the Asses of Thompsons and distribute, and of the public generally.

200

THE WALLSON TAUSIUS Number 32.

FINE ANTENNITED IN PAPER to noits h NOR male af the war tenders ead at a rigulet

REBEL OFFICE For Sale.

A BUGGY AND HARNESS AND ONE TWO HORSE WAGON. WILL sell to the highest bidder on Butarday

3rd September at 16 a. m.
One splendid Open Top Buggy and Harrow,
One good Two Horse Wagon.
sep1-3t
MRS. J. N. CARSOE: TESTERDAY in West Griffin, a light leather 1 Pocket Book, containing \$75 is new issue 58 \$1.50 in silver. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Rebel office.

sep1-3t COME QUICK! SMALL lot of Envelopes for sale at the three branch

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

EXCELLENT STEEL PERS. PARER'S NO. 2 LEAD PERCELS.

For sale at the RESEL OFFICE. MANUFACTURE OF STATIONERY. The following is published for the information and guidance of Quarternasters in charge of Posts,

these in charge of manufactories of clothing, and the Chiefs in control of the Tax in Kind. [EXTRACT.]

To arrange for the manufacture of paper either by

contract or on Government account, as may be foun expedient, and also for the purchase of the same. These instructions will be authority for all off-

cers of the Quartermester's Department to transfer the material required by you. Respectfully, your obedient servant, Major J. H. McManon, Quartermaster, Mont-

gomery, Ala. A true copy. L. The cuttings and scraps from clothing factories should be saved-those of pure cotton kept afparate

from those of mixed material. II. All old and unserviceable tent clothe and ropes, and rope's ends, gunny bags, and unserviceable hemp baling from cotton bags, are valuable material for paper making, and should be scrupu-

lously preserved. III. Grain bags in the Bureau of the Tax in Kind, when unfit for use in that branch of the publie service, can be turned to very great account in another fabric, and made to redeem much of their original cost, if taken care of and turned over to my Properly authorized agents will visit the various

posts and factories in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama for the collection of these materials, and I'respectfully solicit a cordial co-operation in its accu-J. H. McMAHON. Major and Quartermaster.

MOSTGOMERY, Ala., August 15 1804. TO RENT In East Griffin, 1-2 mile from Court House

A HOUSE AND LOT. THE house contains six rooms. The lat, (40) forty acres of ground; negro cabins, and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to Capt. B. W. HOGAN, P. Q. M. aug29-lwa

630 REWARD. HEADORS 778 COMMERCEMENT DISTRICTS

Griffin, Ga., August 20th, 1864.

D.R. J. T. McKEY made application to this office for exemption, which has been disapproved by the Bureau of Conscription. Pending the action on his application, he was allowed a fur-lough, at the expiration of which he was to paper to this office, or be considered a deserter. This farlough expired six weeks ago. The above re-ward will be paid for his delivery to these head-

Descriptive list of J. T. McKey, age 20 tears, height 6 feet, complexion fair, hair light, eyes blue, blind in one eye.

B. H. NEWTON,
Lieut. and E. O. 7th Cong. Diss Macon Telegraph copy four times and send bill to this office.

STOLEN from the quarters, in Atlanta, of Maj.

R. M. Muson, Q. M., Stewart's Corps, on the night of the 18th July, a black Mare, 8 years old, 15y hands high, short, thin mane and tail. No marks remembered about her except a sear extending from one of her flanks to the hip bone—the is very long framed and has a fine head and ears. The above reward will be given for the return to Riaj. Mason, at Atlanta, or such information as will lead to her recovery. The Mare is the property of Maj. R. G. Higgins, Pay Master Stewart's Corps.

Atlanta, August 27th, 1864. 8500 REWARD.

TO COMMISSARIES, Con and 15 W S have printed on good paper, Form No. 5,
Abstract of Previsions sold to Officers,
agreeably to the late order, of the Commissary General. Orders can be agent to
THE REBEL OFFICE.

A SITUATION as toucher, by a going lady of experience. Teaches Music, &c. Address Post office, box No. 18, Griffin, Ge. aug25-tf

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Having purchased one of the large it and best an political printing cota blishments in the Confedera we offer for sole the material formerly aged in the puplication of the Dancy Brine, together with the JOB OFFICE attached.

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disposed of at low sales. Address forman : FRANCOM.PART an indistricts prison, Comp. Linguist, 1871

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